MEXICO.

Suar a's Sudden Illness-Its Effect on the Recoplo-Action of Congress—The Amnesty
Bill—Parden of Revolutionists and Other Offenders-The Tehuautepee Canal Bill-Other Items.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1870. Advices have been received here from the city of Maxico bearing date October 20, and from the etters of the Herato correspondent in the Mexican ital I send the following extracts:-

President Juarez was taken suddenly fit on the 17th. for two days his into was despaired of. Congress adjourned its regular session and held an extraordinary secret session, waiting for the result of the President's illuess. Great consternation and fear prevails among the people of a general revolution in case of Juarez's death.

The chances that the Amnesty bill will be passed are improving. Should this prove so, then all revolutionists and imperialists will be free, including General Negrete, and Colonel Meyer, late of the American army.

Santa Anna's son has been pardoned and permitted

Generals Marquez and La Bastida are among those excepted from the Amnesty bill.

A bill is about being introduced into Congress

praying for the pardou of the regents of the empire The Tehuantepec Canai bill passed the House on the 18th. It has not yet been signed by the President, owing to his illness.

The Cuba and Yucatan Telegraph bill has also passed Congress.

The discussion on the abolition of the Free Zone

has again taken place. The opponents of its abolition are quite active. The Schufelds expedition has not yet been heard

The State and federal troops are fighting in the State of Guerrero. Another Account from Mexico-Outbronks in

Guerrero, Michoacan and Tehanntepec-Sympathy with the French Republic-New Political Parties-Miscellancous. HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1870. Advices from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult.,

received by the regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz, bring the following intelligence:-A terrible revolution had occurred in the State of Guerrero. The government troops had been de-

sated, and reinforcements were being hurrled forward from the capital. Mail communication in that direction had been interrupted. A revolutionary outbreak had also occurred in the

State of Michoscan. The Northern States were complaining of excessive taxation. Concessions to railrouds had been discussed in the

Congress. Public sentiment was changing in favor of the French republic. The Mexicans are chagrined at the failure of Jules Favre to open friendly communication under the new Mexican Amnesty law. The prisoners confined for political offences had been

An attempt had been made to form a political party, with Negrets as its leader, but the movement excited little enthusiasm. The object was to nom-inate Portirio Diaz for the presidency.

The government was employing queer tactics to defeat the claims of Americans against Mexico.

A revolution had broken out in Tehuantepee against the State government. The revolutionists numbered three or four thousand fighting men, and lively times were anticipated.

It is teared that the Tehnantepec Isthmus Canal exploring expedition from the United States will have trouble with the revolutionists, and, perhaps, be compelled to stop altogether. A duel had taken place in Collma between a Peru-

wian and a Cuban. The former was fatally

BA voicantle eruption had occurred near Valsoquille, on the boundary line between Chihushua and

Refutation of Charges Against the Good Name of Our Sister Republic. NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1970.

On the 21st ultimo Dr. C. W. Brink delivered a lecture upon Mexico at the Liberal Club, in this city. According to the HERALD's report (published on the 22d) he nut forth these sweeping remarks;-"Breach of faith marks all transactions in Mexico, from the highest official down to the meanest vagabond, and what nature designed for a paradise is a ndemonium. The Mexicans hate all foreigners, and especially Americans, of whom they are jealous, Since Scott evacuated the capital of that country there has not been anything like safety for an American's life or property in her prestrongly marked by their desire to pat their hands in everybody's pocket except their own. There is nothing great in them, not even their vices. He had been assured, upon the very best authority, that upwards of two thousand robberies have been reported in one year to a single stage office, and of late travellers are cheered by the assurance that a priest travels with each stage for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants

of those who may be killed by the robbers." Such were the grossly abusive and ridiculous statements of Dr. Brink, who called himself "late Consul of the United States to the city of Mexico." I do not mean to enter into a defence of our neigh boring republic against the wholesale, spiteful accusations of the Doctor. They contrast curiously with the experience and observations of Mr. Seward. General Rosecrans (United States Minister during Brink's short residence in

accustoms of the botto. Into contrators of the security with the experiences and observations of the Seward. General Roserrans (United States Minister dening Darke's anot reached and the back of the second many others. No doubt some or before the second many others. No doubt some or before the second many others and touche country; and that is especially the case in times of war, but they are second to the second many of the the whole the second the second the second many of the second the second to t

quested, and afterwards summoned ex-Vice Consul firink not to absent himself (he having announced his return to the United States), until he could be examined as a witness. This may or may not have been the cause of some detention, which he now represents as most detrimental to this large financial interests. The fact is that, even without the order of the Court, he could not have left the city during those days, at least honorably, on account of pecuniary Habilities, to rid himself of which he drew a bill of exchange on the State Department at Washington. This draft has been declared by Mr. Fish unauthorized, and Dr. Brink is still a debtor to a foreign house in Mexico for the greater part of the unauthorized, and Dr. Brink is still a dector to foreign house in Mexico for the greater part of it proceeds of that drait, which he pocketed through

proceeds of that drait, which he pocketed through this unbroglio.

Dr. Erink at last came from Mexico, and he has Dr. Brins at last came from Mexico, and he has filed before the Commission now sitting in Washing, for usefer a treaty between the United States and Mexico, a claim for the moderate sum of \$2,000,600 for damages sustained—says the Doctor—on account of his detention for about filty-five days by order of the Court, "and he was less reads the memorial, therefore disabled from performing large contracts, being very seriously damaged pecuniarily and in his reputation, and prevented from taking charge of claims amounting to millions, which various parties were auxious to place in his hands upon very liberal terms for services, on account of certain inducaces and faculties he passessed."

These mysterious situations in his memorial will be understood from the above disclosures, and the venomous spite against Mexico and Mexican officials can also, I think, be easily accounted for in Dr. Brink, whose a seculations with that country have been so adventurous and unhappy.

J. RIVERA Y. YRIO.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Large Estate of a Lunatic in Controversy. Before Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and Ba Robert S. Holt, Executor of Mary H. Taylor, vs. Philetus H. Holt, Committee of Thomas Taylor .-This was an action to recover \$10,000 of the stock of the Bank of the Republic, of this city. Mary H. Taylor was the wife of Thomas Taylor, and be died lunaties. He left about 308,000 acres of land in Georgia, and about \$50,000 of stocks in New York, all above par. The evidence was confined almost entirely to entries made by Thomas Taylor in his own books. One of these entries was as follows:—"This is to certify that \$10,000 worth of my liank of Republic stock belongs to my dear wite, Mary H. Taylor, and subject to her order after this date," the date to the same being New York, July 15, 1859. Mr. Homer A. Nelson for the special administrator and G. W. Cotterill for the heirs claimed that there was not sufficient evidence to support the indings of the referee against the estate of Mr. Taylor, on the ground that he always hed the certificates of stock; that no transfer was made to her on the books of the bank; that she did not assert her rights until ten years after the date of the paper above mentioned; that the widow did not show that she ever had property of her own equal to the amount of the stock, and that the entries in the books were made by one lunatite to another lunatic. The referee awarded \$7,000, and this was an appeal from the ludgment entered upon his report. The court, after hearing argument on both sides, affirmed the report of the referee, but reduced the allowance of costs to the plantial from \$750 to \$250.

For plaining, Wyllis B. Baxter; for special administrator, Homer A. Nelson, and for the heirs, G. W. Cotterill. York, all above par. The evidence was confined

A Mission Society Looking After a Legacy. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, Appellants, vs. Sidney S. Harris, Eccutor, et al. Respondents,-This was an action to recover from the executor of Tracey H. Harris \$20,000 claimed to have been bequeathed by the latter to the appellants. The testator made his last will and testament in November, 1865. In June, 1867, when about to sail for Europe, he made a codicil to the to sail for Europe, he made a codicil to the will. In this codicil the appellant was named legatee for the amount stated. The witnesses to this codicil were two clerks of the testator. In January, 1869, Mr. Harris died in Paris, and in Maren the will and codicil were submitted to the Surrogate for probats. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate, but refused probate to the Codicil, on the ground that it was not legally executed and attested. From this decree of the Surrogate the appellants appeal. Uniter hearing argument on both sides the Court amrmed the decree of the Surrogate.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingresham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 78, 76, 78, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94, 99, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 378, 101, 102, 103, 104.

SUPREME COURT—CHACUIT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1879, 2589, 1061 14, 2407, 2481, 2593, 2507, 2308, 2603, 2000, 2607, 2611, 2613, 2613, 2622, 2625.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 2, 20, 47, 50, 62, 66, 70, 87, 103, 103, 112, 113.

Call, 123.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Bardard.—Adjourned until Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TRIM.—Held by Judge Harbard.—Adjourned until Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TRIM.—Fart 1.—Before Judge Robinson.—Nos. 375, 64, 734, 522, 166, 299, 294, 105, 245, 270, 818, 330, 314, 241, 275. Part 2.—Before Judge Low.—Nos. 190, 137, 285, 281, 382, 223, 231, 265, 178, 270, 251, 262, 290, 201, 253.

MARINE COURT—Part 1.—Before Judge Contis.—Nos. 1279, 2692, 4166, 4169, 4172, 4173, 4174, 4175, 4174, 4175, 4174, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4175, 4184, 4185, 4184, 4189, 4190, 421512, 4400, 421512, 4401, 4186, 4188, 4189, 4190, 4191.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

Crry Courr .- 21. Worrell vs. The Metropolitan Railraed Company; 22. Queen vs. Power; 23. Kein vs. Adruns et al.; 24. Morgan vs. Syme; 23. Stout et al. vs. Schneidberger et al.; 25. Rosengarden vs. Dengel; 27. Rosengarden vs. Mendei; 28. Jenkins vs. Dengel; 28½. Jenkins vs. Mendei; 29. Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; 30. Jennertek vs. Waterbury et al.; 31. Washburn vs. Rowan; 32. Smith vs. Ross; 23. McKee vs. Dubarry; 34. Cul-

Waterbury et al.; 31. Washburn vs. Rowan; 32. Smith vs. Ross; 33. McKee vs. Dubarry; 34. Calbene vs. Connety; 35. McDonald et al. vs. Montgomery; 36. Moan vs. Scoti; 37. Johnson vs. McLain; 38. Kayser vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.; 39. Everett vs. Murray.
Cinguir Court.—21. Van Dyck vs. Julian et al; 22. Nichols vs. Fuller & Dill; 24. Alfon vs. Keller; 25. Edwards vs. Cooper; 26. Costigan vs. Stout; 27. Wilso vs. Burnhenne; 28. Wils vs. Burnhenne; 29. Her vs. Loederer; 30. Hermesten vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 32. Piatt vs. Beach et al; 34. Suniter et al. vs. White et al; 24. Barnard et al. vs. Winten; 35. Wilson vs. Perry & Flamer; 35. Hazeiton vs. Dunscomb; 37. Wilson vs. McKellop; 38. Ebaugh vs. Philips; 39. Force vs. Hiddreth; 4. Wilson vs. Perry & Flamer; 41. Guyer vs. Wilson; 42. Lay vs. Wookey.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 211. The National Pants of the Republic vs. Rees P. Millard -Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia .- The defendant in error sued

CUBA.

De Rodas to Remain Captain General-The Can didator of the Duke of Aosta-The Insurrectiyı-Renewed Activity-Campaign in the Cienega de Zapata-Spanish Losses During the War-The Hurricane-Its Effects on the Crops.

I am enabled to state upon reliable authority that no immediate change is contemplated in the gov-ernment of this island, and that unless unforeseen contingencies arise the present Captain General, De Rodas, will remain during the forthcoming winter,

The proposed elevation of the Dake of Ac ne of Spain excites some attention here though the fournals with their usual reticence express no opinious pro or con. After a sketch of the life of the candidate the Diario de la Marina

It is believed in the Pennisula that great probabilities exist of the itoms of Orienan occupying the throne of France, and it is considered that the elevation of the Duke of Montpensier to the throne of Castle would be an insuperable obtaine to such solution. It would be nothing strange if the unionist departies vote for the Duke of Asata, in which raise he will have the greatest majority which the monarchical party has had since the revolution of September. If not, he will have against him a formidable minority, composed of unionists, Carists and republicans. The Corres should have come to gether on the 2-th, and doubtless this important question will coccupy their immediate attention. We may expect by telegraph specify notice of a solution of the problem.

With the targuination of the stabile season.

With the termination of the sickly season there is observed a renewed activity among the contending parties in the field. The reports received are entirely through Spanish sources and record the inevi-table Spanish victories. It is evident from these that little is known of the movements and whereabouts of the prominent insurgent leaders, as some of them are reported routed one day in the Cama-No marked successes are recorded, and the details are of no interest.

The usual annual effort to clear out the Clenega de Zapata is about being made. This locality comprises the western part of the jurisdiction of Cleningons, and, as its name indicates, is low and swampy in its general features. It contains almost impenetrable fashnesses, where the insurgents, habitmated to the deadily cilmate, remain in comparative safety. The effort at clearing them out made last year proved on entire failure, and it is probable a like result will be attained this year. Troops have already been sent down from Cleningos to the Bay of Cochmos. It is believed that the chiefs Adolpho Cavada and Jesus del Sol are in the Clenega with their forces.

In Holgula the deaths of the chiefs Delmonte and Ponce de Leon are reported.

A gentleman who arrived from Puerto Principe resterday reports that it is rating every day, and that the Spanish columns are accomplishing nothing wantever. They go out and remain two or three days and come beek with the report that it is cliner too wet or too dry to accomplish anything.

The spanish mail steamer isla de Guba arrived here this morning, leaded with troops, and others are to be sent at intervals.

As an evidence of the losses sustained by the Spanish forces since the beginning of the war is mentioned the milita regiment of Guines, raised in

are to be sent at intervals.

As an evidence of the losses sustained by the Spanish forces since the beginning of the war is mentioned the milita regiment of Guines, raised in the district of that name for service during the war. It was composed entirely of long time residents of the island, theroughly acclimated and accustomed to the habits of the country. They have served in the Cinco Villas, a rich and thriving section, where supplies are at all times abundant, in an article upon the regiment the Yoz de Cuba mentions that 230 of the men, nearly one-half, are dead, the greater part killed by the insurgents and others dying from sickness and exposure. The mortality among the troops from Spain is, of course, very much greater, and it is safe to conclude that more than one-half of those sent out here one year ago are dead or incabacitated for service.

The Captain General has issued a decree requiring the employers of emancipates belonging to certain expeditions taken in 1858, 1852 and 1850 to present them at the onice of the Secretary of the Superior Political Government, in this city, within a month after date, in order that after the requisite formalities they may personally receive their letters of exemption, siter which the employers can contract for them as free lanorers for the space of eight years, both parties arresing. In cases when the employers and Lieutenant Governors of jurisdictions are authorized to act.

It is known that the Spanish columns now take no

Lieutemant Governors of purisdictions are during to act.

It is known that the Spanish columns now take no more prisoners, but shoot all that fall into their hands without trial or formants.

A variety of opinions are expressed in reference to the effect of the lutricane upon the creps, doubtless influenced by the interests of those who entertials them. In the jurisdiction of Matanzas, where the greatest injury has been caused, the damage is estimated at forly per cent, and there is no doubt that it is elsewhere very considerable. The heavy rains which have failed through October will post pone the commencement of the grinding seases rains which have faften through October will postpone the commencement of the grinding seases
quite a month, as three of four weeks of continuous
dry weather are needed, and time is required for
the straightening and growth of such of
the young cane as was been without being
destroyed. The description of the practic and
sweet potate crop in these sections over which the
hurricane passed is almost complete, the worm
having entered the latter. This will cause much
sudering among the poorer classes and enhance the
price of provisions, such as potatoes and rice. Of
the latter there was imported during September
50,006 bags, against 5,000 and 10,000 for same time
in previous years; yet the prices are still remunerative.

five. From Matanzas we learn that 700 bodies have been recovered and buried, victims of the hurrican of the 7th. Pierre Carmé, the French billiardist, has arrived here from New York and will shortly give an exhibition in the Louvre Saloon.

During the absence of Mr. Leopeld, a vice consular agent at Nucertas, Mr. Bernard Wagnington sular agent at Nuevitas, Mr. Bernard Waddington has been authorized to act, being recognized by the

ST. DOMINGO.

government.

The Harricane in St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Nov. 2, 1870.

The commander of a Spanish bark, who reached here from Barcefona on the 29th, reports that he encountered a hurricane off the north coast of St. Domingo on the nights of October 23 and 24. From observations taken he concluded the storm had passed over the island from soutness to northwest, and was of a character to cause much damage.

THE GREAT MITRO-SLYCENINE EXPLOSION IN ONIO.

Extensive Damage-Buildings Shattered, Deers Blown Off, Windows Smashed, &c .-

Deers Blown Off, Windows Smashed, &c.A Terrific Scene.

[From the Northwest (Pa.) Star, Nov. 5.]
On Thesday aftermoon about five o'clock the people of Painesville, Onio, were terribly startied by a sudden concussion, which shook the deors and windows and jarred the buildings. This was followed by a dull, heavy reverberation. Instanty the people pushed into the streets. An immense coud of ploodered smoke was seen to arise in the direction of Fairport. All at once knew that it was the explosion of the nitro-givectine manufactory or their magazines. the army and his account had been settled chronen his attorneys, it atterneys, the concern was delivered by the paymaster to those attorneys, one of whom endorsed it in Miliard's name, and in the name of the attorneys, and received the money on it from the bank and, as alleged, appropriated it to his own use. On the trial the plaintal denied that he had given any one authority to endorse. It appeared that a power of attorney had been given to one Brockway to settle certain accounts, with power of substituted the fram angued in his place.

The Court charged that, so far as the ambority to endorse the check depended on the power of attorney, and that he had substituted the fram angued in his place.

The Court charged that, so far as the ambority to endorse the check depended on the power of attorney, and that he had substituted the fram angued in his place.

The Court charged that, so far as the anthority was given by the power of attorney, and that he provisions of the listraturent must be strictly construed when produced, and when not produced as was the case) the lary should not, without produced as was the case) the lary should not, without produced as was the case) the lary should not, without produced as was the case) the lary should not, without produced as was the case) the lary should not, without produced and when not produced as a many of them for the time were prefetly lasane. Some of the size, we are to account to the last to the same of the produced and when not produced as a many of them for the time were provision or even that a genuthe power of attorney exists. The Court refused to charge that Milard could not receiver it, by teposing authority in Broek way or offers, he had facilitated the act by which Teal, one of the firm, had unhavially obtained the money for the check. The Court also refused to charge that the more of the particular clock in control of the produced and the case came here for revision and was argued.

Bracticy & Cox for plantair in error, and E. L. Stanton for deed the contro

D.STRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

A Town in Texas Nearly Destroyed-Loss

Half a Million.

[From the Houston (Texas) Times, Oct. 31.]

We learn by despatch received yesterday that the best part of the thriving city of Caivert has been destroyed by fire. This details are incomplete, but finely is known to warrant us in placing the amount of loss at not less than \$500,000, consisting of merchandise and a large quantity of cotton. The flames were first discovered on the premises of Messra, Tabor, Loce & Wright, from whence they spread rapidly north, consuming everything between there and the iron warchouse of Livitedeld & Co. The fire broke out about three o'clock on Sunday morning, from cause not stated, and swept with resistless fair over the fairest portion. I the city. Of the individual losses and probable annual of meaning nothing is now known.

A Mornen's Gazzy.—The mother of Calvin Plaisted, of York, Me., the man who was recently sent to State Prison for life for setting fire to the house and ontonidings of Leander Parsons in the night, died in that town recently. Grief at Per son's misconduct hastened her end.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The election excitement rendered the markets dull. On Change to-day wheat was strong in early dealings, but closed heavy. The cotton market was

quiet and prices a shade lower.

GOLD STEADY—1101/4 A 11924.

There was very little animation in the Gold Room and the main direction of the premium was downward. The early quotation of five-twenties in London showing a decline to 89% gold opened strong and advanced to 110%, the "bears" showing little disposition to oppose its upward movement in view of the rates in the loan market, which were against the borrowers of gold. Here, however, five-twenties came better and gold became weak and fell back to 110%. The course of the market is shown in the

 table: 10 A. M.
 110 ½
 2 P. M.
 110 ½

 11 A. M.
 110 ½
 3 P. M.
 110 ½

 12 M.
 110 ½
 4 P. M.
 110 ½

 1 P. M.
 110 ½
 5:30 P. M.
 410 ½

 1 P. M.
 110 ½
 5:30 P. M.
 410 ½
 In the gold loan market the rate ranged from flat to three per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:--Gold cleared \$53.467,000
Gold balances 1,358,600
Currency balances 1,512,245
MONEY FIVE PER CENT.

The money market was abundantly supplied at five per cent on approved stock collaterals, although some borrowers paid six per cent where their securities were not of prime character. Borrowers on government bonus were freely supplied at four to five per cent. The market for commercial paper shows the same stereotyped quotation of 7 a 854 for first class double name acceptances, but the general current of business is at rates inside of these extremes.

The foreign exchange market exhibited considerable activity, the demand for remittance being greater in consequence of the steamer to-morrow being a favorite one. It is probable also that the remittances for the coupons received by the Scotia had been held over for the same vessel. The business done was on the basis of 109% for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 100% for sight, at which rates the market closed firm.
GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government bond market opened strong in sympathy with the advance in gold, and at the new stage of prices continued steady the belance of the day, the subsequent decline in gold being offset by the higher closing quotations of bonds in London. The final street quotations this evening are as follows:-United States currency sixes, 111% a 111%; do., 1881, registered, 113% a 113%; do. do., coupen, 113% a 113%; do. five-tweattes, registered, May and November, 107% a 107%; do. do., 1962, coupon, do., 108% a 168%; do. do., 1884, do. do., 107% a 107%; do. do., 1835, do. do., 107% a 107%; do. do., registered January and July, 109% a 109%; do. do., 1865, conpes, do., 100% a 109%; do. do., 1887, do. do., 180% a 109%; do. do., 1808, do. do., 180% a 110%; do. do., ten-ferties, registered, 108% a 106%; do. do., coupon, 100% a 106%.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES-SOUTH CAROLINAS ACTIVE. The feature of the market for Southern State bonds was a further advance in the new South Carolina sixes, which on large purchases rose to 71%. The general list was steady, except for North Carolinas, which were lower, and closed as follows:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 61 a 61 1/4; do., new, 60 a 60%; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 67%; do., new, 61 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 59% a 50%; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do., sevens, 92 a 99; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46% a 47; do., new, 26 a 27%; do., special tax, 20 a 21½; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 92; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72; do., new, 68 a 70; do. levee sixes, 72 a 7216; do. do. eights, 88 a 91; Alabama fives, 70 a

the peace of the metropolis pending the election today produced a feeling of relief among the more anxious dealers at the Stock Exchange who had chiatory tone of the various authoritative documents on this point published in the morning press put to eight all fears of trouble, and business was entered upon with all the greater confidence for the assurances thus given. The result was a further advance in prices and fair activity for the more prominent speculative stocks. The market, however, was not as well attended as usual, the election calling away numbers to the polling places and political headquarters, and hence the day's business was only moderate in volume. The rising movement was interrupted, and prices fell off for a short time during the afternoon, on exaggerated reports of rioting and bloodshed in the Eighth ward; but on later intelligence that the election was progressing peacefully the buoyancy returned and the market again advanced, the highest quotations being made towards the close of business in the Long Room. In subsequent street dealings there was a yielding of an eighth to a quarter per cent from the best figures of the day, under a very natural reaction from the steady upward movement which has been the feature of the past week. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:-Canton Company, 60% a 70; Western Union, 41 a 41½; Mariposa, 7½ a 7½; preferred, 10½ a 11; Beston Water Power, 17½ a 19½; Adams Express, 67% a 68; Wells-Farge Express, 35% a 36%; Wells-Fargo Express scrip 21/4 a 3; American Express, 44% bid; United States Express, 33% a 34%; Pacific Mail, 41% a 41%; New York Central consoildated, 92½ a 92½; do. scrip, 87½ a 87½; Erie, 23½ a 23%; do. preferred, 49%; Hariem, 183% bid; Reading, 101% a 101%; Michigan Central, 120% bid: Lake Shore, 94% a 94%; Union Pacific, 24 a 24 %; Illinois Central, 138 % a 13 %; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1073 a 108; Chicago and Northwestern, 80% a 81; do. preferred, 80% a 00; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana elis, 80% tid; New Jersey Central, 100 a 109%; Ecck Island, 113 a 11314; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 61% a 61%; do. preferred, 80% a 81; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 53% a 53%; do. preferred, 89; Fort Wayne, 94 a 94%; Chicago and Alton, 116% a 117; do, preferred, 118 % a 120; Ohlo and Mississippi, 33 a 23%: St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 40% bid; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 111% a 111%; Morris and Essex, 91% a 92; Boston, Hatford and Erie, 3% a 3%; Hannibal and St. Joseph 105% a 110%; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks during the

prices of the totaling of		Allen Allen Alle
day:-	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	9234	9234
New York Central scrip	8735	8734
Reading	. 10176	101%
Lake Shore	9474	6436
Wabash	. 53%	6234
Northwestern		80%
Northwestern preferred	. 9014	8994
Rock Island	. 113%	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul		6134
Milwankee and St. Paul preferred	. 8114	80%
Ohio and Mississippi		83
Western Union Telegraph		41
Pacitic Mail	. 42	41%
THE SUB-TREASURY R	EPORT.	

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:-

| Section | Sect THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEE.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending November 8, 1870, was \$5,181,358.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Tnesday, Nov. 8-10:15 A. M.

85000 US 6's, '81, c. .s2 113'5 200 shs Mariposa pf. bc 11 6000 U S 5-20 c, '62. .c 118'5 40 dc ... 115'6 69 do ... 115'6 do ... 1

N C 6's, old bds... 0 N Y Cen 6's, '53... 0 Eric 4th m.... 0 Cen Pac gold bds. 824 100 do. 55%
824 00 FRts, bt W & Gin gt 95%
825 45 do. 98%
885 20 Del, Lack A W 1115
1024 140 do. 1115
105 100 Fos. H & Eric RR 8. 85
105 40 Chiengo A Rt pref. 119
150 160 St L & I M RR 47
177 225 Sorris & E RR 82
4435 100 H & St D RR pf. 11934

| Compared C

200 Boston Water I. STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five of Clock P. M. West Un Tel. 4116 a 4116 NWestern pref. 20 a 2016 Pacille Mail. 4185 a 4117 Book Island. 11316 a 1131 N Y Cen. con. 232 a 222 k Paul. 62 a 613 N Y Cen. scrip. 8746 a 8732 St Paul pref. 61 a 613 Sric. 2316 a 2336 Wabash. 1334 a 613 Bric. 2316 a 1217 Objo Miss. 24 a 2334 Haste Shore. 2416 a 1412 Objo Miss. 24 a 234 Lake Shore. 2416 a 2334 Northwestera. 802 a 2335

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ASBER.—Receipts, 44 packages. The demand for pot was still light, but prices were steady at former quotations, owing to the small receipts. We quote:—\$6.75 a \$7.25. Pearl were still and prices were nominal.

Befowax.—There was no change to note in the market. The demand was light and only for small lots, and holders were notices to real lower. Small

were anxious to realize, though prices were no lower. Small sales of Southern were made at 52c., and Western was quoted at 57c. a 313c.

CAPULES.—The demand was entirely of a jobbing charac-

ter, and prices were weak though no cower. We quote:- Adamantine (12 a 14 onness), 14c. a 15c.; sperm, 50c., and oatest, 496.
CEMENT. — Rosendale was still in tair request at \$1.90.
COGOA was still dull, and we heard of no sales of co

CEMENT.—Rosendale was still in full request at \$1.20,

COODA was still dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Frices were called nominal at \$2. a. \$16., rold, for Guayaquii, in bond, 2c. a 21c., do., for Manhealoo, do.

COPPER.—There was only a moderate degree of activity in the market for ingot, the demand being light. The sales were about 120,000 lbs. at 234c. a. 2235c. for lake, closing at 223c. a. 223c.

COPPER.—The market for Rio was quiet, but prices were steady and firm, especially for the better grades; the offerings were only moverate. Other descriptions were still quiet but unchanged in value. The sales were 2,673 bags Hao, ex Tainter, on private terras. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary carnoes, 14 ac. a. 144c.; fair do., 18c. a. 154c; good do., 16c. a. 16c., et al. 16c., et a. 17c., i. a. 174c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a. 25c.; do., 18,55c grass mats, 20c. a. 25c.; Singapore, grass mats, 15c. a. 25c., do., 18,55c grass mats, 20c. a. 25c.; Singapore, grass mats, 15c. a. 18c.; Cepton, 175c. a. 19c.; Marnenibo, 18c. a. 18c.; La llec; Cepton, 175c. a. 19c.; Marnenibo, 18c. a. 18c.; La llec; Cepton, 175c. a. 18c.; Almate. 16c. a. 16c., 18c. Domingo good, fit bond, 84c. a. 9c.; Ceara. 16c. a. 17c.; Costa Rica, 18c.; a. 18c.; Marnenibo, 18c. a. 18c.; Sandalia, 18c. et al. a. 18c.—all gold, duty past. G. de P. Arden made the stock Eto to-day at followar.—45,286 sees is New York. 9,422 in Baithmore, 5,600 in Gaiveston and 1,58 in Savannesh.

Corron.—The market for this staple exhibited only a moderate degree of activity, and prices were heavy and lower, closing weak at our quotations below. Spinners confined their purchases to small lots to supply their immediate wants, while business for export was still restricted consideraby by the searchy of froight room. There was searcely sny demand for speculation. Including 1,111 baies to arrive, there were disposed of \$5,031 hours, closing weak searcely sny demand for speculation. Including 1,111 baies to arrive, there were disposed of \$5,031 hours, closing was the

72; do. eights, 101 a 102; South Caralina sixes, 88
8 90; do. new, January and July, 70½ a 71; do. do.,
April and October, 68 a 70; do. registered stock, old,
70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 62 a 64; do. sevens, 65 a
68.

STOCKS STEONG AND BUDYANT.

The arrangements entered into by the representatives of the federal and city governments to insure the peace of the metropolis pending the election to-

do., 15c.
FREIGHTS, The market was dull and rates were rather
have expected by sail to Lavernood and London. Cotton

do., not trimmed, 210 24 hs., 20c. a 21c.; Santamore and wextcan, E. 10 24 hs., 22c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 hs., 51c. a 25c; Tempico, 20 to 22 hs., 51c. a 22c.; Bogota, 15 to 20 hs., 50 a 25c.; Tempico, 20 to 22 hs., 51c. a 25c.; Bogota, 15 to 20 hs., 50 a 25c.; Tempico, 20 to 22 hs., 51c. a 25c.; Bogota, 15 to 20 hs., 50 a 25c.; Tempico, 20 to 22 hs., 51c. a 25c.; Bogota, 15 to 20 hs., 50 a 25c.; Bogota, 20 a 25c.; Bogota, 15 to 20 hs., 50 a 25c.; Bogota, 20 a

at at former quotations.

Selections... 120 a 123 a 123 a 123 a 123 a 124 a 124 a 125 a 125

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Flour active and unchanged. Sales 2.00 bbls, at \$62.5 for No. 1 spring, \$5 75 for amber winter, \$7 25 for withe, \$25 for winter winter, \$7 25 for withe, \$25 for winter, \$25 for winter, \$25 for winter, \$25 for winter, \$25 for your \$25 for winter, \$25 for your \$25 for \$25 wheat, 101,500 bushes barley, 1,003,000 leaves of imbors.

Exchange unchanged. Flour-Spring extrast quiet and firm. No. 2 wheat quiet at 804cc a 95cc; afternoon-fairly active; saics at 255cc. 255cc. Corn quiet; No. 2 attentoon fairly active; saics at 255cc. 255cc. Corn quiet; No. 2 attentoon fairly active; saics at 255cc. 455cc. 100 attentoon duil. Onts quiet; No. 2 higher; saics at 25cc. 455cc. 100 attentoon duil. Onts quiet; No. 2 higher; saics at 25cc. High-winds quiet; buyers at 85cc. saics at 85cc. for from bound of No. 2. Barley quiet; No. 2 higher; saics at 85cc. for from bound Mass perk quiet at 824 for old; \$21 for now, cash; 359 asiss. December. Lard—Kettle 15c; prima steam 13cc, softer December. Lard—Kettle 15c; prima steam 13cc, softer duil at \$3 5a a \$6. Receipts—7, 400 bola. four, 75 600 bushes wheat, 4,000 bushes cata, 2,500 bushes wheat, 4,000 bushes corn, 24,000 bushes four, 5,000 bushes at 100 at 100 bola. four, 5,000 bushes barley, 1,700 hogs. Shipmeuts—11,000 bola. four, 5,000 bushes barley, 1,700 hogs. Shipmeuts—11,000 bola. four, 5,000 bushes barley. Freights more softwar to Kufelso belge, a 9cc. on corn.

Loursyller, Nov. 8, 1870.

Islo byc. a 9c. on corn.

Louisville, Nov. 8, 1870.

Tobacco active; sales, 65 hhds. at \$4 50 a \$6 50 for freed to good lugs; \$5 75 a \$14 75 for low to good leaf. Baging steady; hemp, 28c.; far, 19c.

Spirits turpentine dull; nothing coing. Rouin dult; No. 2 at \$1 50. Crade turpentine framer and advanced; \$1 50 to \$25. Tar steady and unchanged.

Cotton active; middlings, 18c. a 15 50; sales, 4,300 bales. New Couleans, 18c. 2 at \$1.00.

New Ouleans, Nov. 8, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand at lower rates; middings, 155c.; 155c.; sales, 6,500 bales. Net receipts, 9,561 bales coast wise, 512 bales. Exports to Great Britain 1,756 bales. Stock, 55,57 bales. Exports to Great Britain